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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Friday
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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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7 October 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translate from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Burundi

New 25-Member Government Cabinet Formed

EA0610164594 Kigali Radio Rwanda in Kinyarwanda
1045 GMT 6 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In Burundi, consensus on the restoration of institutions continues. After the election of Sylvestre Ntibantunganya by the National Assembly and the appointment of the prime minister, Kanyenkiko Anatole, a new government was formed yesterday. The government is made up of 23 ministers and two secretaries of state. Of the 25 members of government, 12 are from the progovernment parties while 11 are from the opposition. Two are neutral, notably the ministers of defense and of justice. Eleven ministers are new while three were given different portfolios. There are two women in the new government: one is the minister of civil service and the other is charged with women development.

Prime Minister Outlines Policies

EA0610212094 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 6 Oct 94

[Address by Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkiko; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Burundians, yesterday, Burundi radio and television announced the composition of the new Burundi Government just after His Excellency Our President accepted the government that I presented to him after a two-day consultation with politicians. The government, therefore, is a result of the 10 September agreement between politicians and independent groups, and UN and OAU representatives. [passage indistinct]

After the restoration of the presidential institution, the formation of the new government is a great step toward the restoration of the state's institutions after a year of problems in the country. The government was formed following consultations among politicians. This shows that Burundians can find solutions to all their problems.

Burundians, the new government is made up of men and women whom we selected because of their courage and love for the country and their readiness to work together in implementing political, economic, and social programs contained in the recently signed government

agreement. We, therefore, believe that the new government will help Burundi take a significant step toward democracy and the reconstruction of the country.

In selecting members of the government, we first ensured that they will be able to carry out their tasks. We also took their wisdom into consideration. We did not take their faithfulness to their parties into account or fill the posts according to party criteria only. We would, therefore, like to reassure those who were surprised to see posts given to members of parties or coalitions they do not belong to. It is important for members of the government to work as a team, in understanding, so that peace and tranquillity prevail in Burundi very soon.

As this point, I would like to recall the words of our hero, Prince Louis Rwagasore, who said: You will judge us through our actions. If you like them we will be satisfied. Burundians, the new government knows very well that it is facing difficult tasks mostly due to the problems that our country has been experiencing. In the very near future, we should restore the government's power and the people's trust so that criminals are punished and the country's property is better protected than ever before. We shall take measures to protect citizens so that culprits are speedily punished in accordance with the law. I hope that in three months a clear solution will be found to the question of people who carry firearms illegally. We shall use all means at our disposal to achieve this. We shall ask policemen and magistrates to work tirelessly so that culprits are punished mercilessly. We must carry out this program at all costs for the good of the country and its inhabitants.

The other job the government has decided to do is to ensure that Burundians and the world renew their trust in us. The problems besetting our country have given our country a bad image. Inside the country, most citizens have ended up believing that their country is no longer capable of protecting them. These are mostly people who have fled their homes due to insecurity. We shall make it a priority to take care of those people. Internationally, friendly countries have left us due to our constant squabbles. The state, therefore, intends to do everything possible to restore the country's image.

Last, Fellow Burundians: We call on all citizens, friendly countries and organizations to renew their trust in us, to help us in the implementation of the stated programs. We commit ourselves to doing everything possible to ensure that Burundi recovers its prestige and honor. May God guide us so that peace and unity prevail in our country.

President Mandela Addresses U.S. Congress*MB0610155994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1511 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[Speech by President Nelson Mandela to the U.S. Congress in Washington, D.C.—live]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of Congress:

This we understand fully: that it is given to very few who come from the soils of this country to stand in this lofty chamber to address you, the lawmakers of the United States of America. And so we speak today, feeling the great weight of an extraordinary and elevating circumstance that you have extended this rare honor to us twice in our lifetime in a period of less than half a decade.

We extend our humble thanks to you all and to the millions of people you represent. We express our gratitude that you have thus, as an Irish patriot once said, given to a subaltern, an inferior, all the tribute that is due to a superior. When last we were here, we came to thank you for the things you had done which had flung open the prison gates of our troubled land and enabled the leaders of our enslaved people to tread the soil of our country unhindered. [applause]

We came to salute you for the place you have taken in the universal assault on apartheid, which had made it possible that, once more, the authentic organizations of our people should speak for the people freely and without seeking the permission of those who sat to ensure that the people had no voice, except the voice of subservience. We came also to share with you our dreams of genuine independence, democracy, and the emancipation of all our people—you, whose forebears had at earlier times dreamed of independence, of democracy, and of the emancipation of the people of these United States.

The time that has passed since then has given it to us to come back to you to speak not of a dream deferred, of which your fellow countryman Langston Hughes spoke. The history that cannot be unmade has enabled us to repeat in this chamber the poetry of the triumph of the oppressed. For as the representatives of centuries of white minority rule bowed to the results of the democratic process, the people did, like your fellow countryman Martin Luther King Jr., cry out: Free at last. Free at last. Thank God Almighty! [applause]

Thank you. We were moved that even at that first moment of celebration, representatives of the American people were present amongst us to help us sing—and louder sing of freedom, justice, and peace. We were moved because you, like the great humanity to which we all belong, had committed your own human and material resources to ensure that, for the first time in the entire history of our country, the people had the possibility to elect a government of their choice, without let or hindrance. When the proclamation rang out that the elections had, in their substance, been free and fair, we knew

that we could proudly return to these shores to say: Dear friends, brothers and sisters, your wishes and ours have been realized [applause] ...have been realized. Democracy has won the day. [applause]

We were humbled and inspired that you honor us again by sending a delegation of eminent Americans to join us at our inauguration. As we began our new journey into a new future, we took the presence in our country of so weighty a group of emissaries of what is good in the American consciousness to be a declaration which none could either forget or ignore—that you stand by our young democracy and commit your prayers to its everlasting success along the uneasy road to the victory of the course of democracy and fundamental human rights.

We, like the great revolutionaries who were the founders of this republic, have had to test the capacity of our people to break new ground in the history of human evolution. Principal among these was, on the one hand, the willingness of the erstwhile minority rulers to concede political power without first resorting to such resistance as would reduce our country to a wasteland. On the other was the ability of the oppressed majority to forgive and accept a shared destiny with those who had enslaved them [applause]—that both black and white in our country can today say we are, to one another, brother...brother and sister, a united rainbow nation that derives its strength from the bonding of its many races and colors, constitutes a celebration of the oneness of the human race. [applause]

It represents a triumph of that intangible nobility of spirit which, in a divided and unequal land, makes for peace and friendship among the people. At the end, the bloodletting stopped. At the end, goodwill prevailed. At the end, the overwhelming majority, both black and white, decided to invest in peace. [applause]

In the end, it is all this that the ceremonial drums sought to salute as they throbbed to a rhythm both African and universal. But in the fullness of time, they, too, ceased to beat. Their powerful rhythms have been replaced by the greater pulsations which represent and reflect a new society in formation. New challenges stand ahead of us. The flame of freedom, under whose light we dance in joyful abandon, has thrown an unrelenting glare on the great human tragedy on which was built the tarnished tinsel glitter of an unjust society.

As we look and look again at the reality that freedom brings, we see together with T.S. Eliot that we are still, and I quote, in the uncertain hour before the morning. We are the ending of interminable light at the recurrent end of the unending, when the dead leaves still rattled on like tin over the asphalt, where no other sound was, unquote.

The dead leaves that still rattle on over the asphalt and the awareness of things ill-done and done to others' harm, which Eliot decried, speak to the pervasive poverty that afflicts our society: the despair of millions who

are without jobs and without hope; the unborn whom we know will be born disabled and die before their maturity because of poverty; the darkness that engulfs millions because they are both illiterate and innumerate; the many who will be victims of rape, robbery, and other violent crimes because hunger, want, and brutalization have warped and condemned many a human soul.

What we speak of is not anything unknown to this and other societies across the globe, and, yet, it is a reality which assumes its own special place because it superimposes itself on you and yet fragile democratic institutions, democratic institutions that have sprouted out of the turbulent African soil. This situation carries the features of a foundation that is, naturally, still in the process of setting. It represents the recurrent end of the unending process of the betterment of the human condition. It is to that unending process that we must turn our attention.

The question that arises is whether we shall embark on that road walking alone or whether you will be with us, having decided thus in the process of the exercise of your own sovereign will. It is perhaps right that we sit together again to evaluate this circumstance, to measure whether there is in it anything which demands of our people, and yours, that we enter into a compact founded on the imperatives of mutual gain.

A new South Africa has been born out of and into a new age of great change because, perforce, we describe our country's transformation in words that have a familiar meaning because they originate in the mists of time—democracy, justice and peace. We, too, may not yet see that this is a transformation born out of and into a new age of great change. A new age will surely demand that democracy must also mean a life of plenty. As the images of life lived anywhere on our globe become available to all, so will the contrast between the rich and the poor within and across frontiers and within and across the continents become a motive force, impelling the deprived to demand a better life from the powers that be, whatever their location.

As the possibility of nations to become islands sufficient unto themselves diminishes and vanishes forever, so will it be that the suffering of the one shall, at the same time, inflict pain upon the other. In an age such as this, when the fishers of the great oceans shall, in the face of human genius, be reduced to the narrowness of a forest path, much revision will have to be done of ideas that have seemed as stable as the rocks, including such concepts as sovereignty and national interest. What we speak of is the evaluation of the objective world which inexorably says to all of us that we are human together or nothing at all. [applause]

The phrase you use, the concept of your being which is fundamental to the understanding of your society, the notion of a melting pot, has in time begun to address the reality that encompasses the globe. In the world of mundane things, as opposed to the celestial and the

imaginary, a buyer is a buyer. The profits that your great corporations make derive from whoever has the capacity to purchase the products and services, regardless of whether the customers are Chinese or African, Indian or American, European or Arab, or Polynesian, male or female, young or old, Christian, Jew, Hindu, Moslem, or animist.

The success of your entrepreneurs and, with it, the capacity of your society to give work to your citizens rests on the fact of the elevation of every person, anywhere in the world, to the position of a free actor in the marketplace. It will, perhaps, come to pass that the imperatives of this commercial marketplace will produce the magic elixir which the great thinkers of all times have searched for, which sought to convince all societies that the assertion was true and self-evident that, whatever our different complexions, whatever our different racial characteristics, whatever our different gender features, we are nonetheless, all of us, part of one indivisible and common humanity. [applause]

It will, perhaps, come to be that this interconnectedness will produce among you, the distinguished members of these houses of Congress, as among other actors on the one stage, policies which will spring from a common recognition of the fact that success or failure in the conduct of human affairs can no longer be measured within the limited sphere defined by national boundaries that are the legacy of an ancient reality—away from which life itself has moved society a thousand leagues.

If what we say is true—that manifestly, the world is one stage and the actions of all its inhabitants part of the same drama—does it not then follow that each one of us as nations, including yourselves, should begin to define the national interest to include the genuine happiness of others, however distant in time and space their domicile might be? You honorable members of the U.S. Congress are part of and represent the most powerful nation in our universe. I am, on the other hand, an African. I come out of a continent with whose travails and suffering you are very familiar. You will, therefore, understand easily why I stand up to say that, for such a powerful country as yours, democracy, peace, and prosperity in Africa are as much in your national interest as ours. [applause]

Because I am an African, you will, I am certain, understand why I should stand here and say that it is our deeply held belief that the new world order that is in the making must focus on the creation of a world of democracy, peace, and prosperity for all humanity. Is the time, therefore, not upon us when we should cease to treat tyranny, instability, and poverty anywhere on our globe as being peripheral to our interest and to our future? Has not the end of the paralysis in world affairs which resulted from the conflicts of the Cold War and the threat of a nuclear holocaust pose to us all the challenge to redefine the purposes of the world system of international relations? Can we not then move from the negative to the positive?

The situation of conflict between two competing systems has been brought to an end. Do we not now move away from the negative of the global destruction of one system to the positive of the global creation of the conditions which will make it possible for all peoples to enjoy the right to full human dignity? We are deeply moved by the commission...[pauses] commitment which the great people you represent and which you yourself and the President of the United States have made—that you will stay the course with us as with strength and democracy in our country and show stability born of freedom and banish poverty and deprivation. You have taken these positions not out of a sense of condescending pity for our people, but because you have felt and recognized that our success advances the very principles on which this country is founded. [applause]

Such recognition can never be an end in itself. It must surely be the beginning of a process of embarking on actions that reinforce the independent activities of the peoples to address these matters. If all of this is true, the great countries, such as this one, and great institutions, such as the United Nations, the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, and the European Union, must begin to put as a purpose central to their policies and actions the creation of a world of democracy, peace, and prosperity.

For the very first time in the history of humanity, we have arrived at the point where it has become possible to pose this challenge—that possibility has arisen from the fact that, given the will, humanity does, in fact, have the means to begin the creation of the new world order whose central features we have sought to define.

One of your poets, Walt Whitman, has written of an age that must dawn when every hour of the day will bring peace and happiness to all people of these United States and not the uncertainties of the uncertain hour before the morning of which T.S. Elliot spoke. Here is what he wrote, and I quote: Lo, the most excellent sound so calm and haughty. The violent and purple morn with just-felt breezes. The gentle, soft-born measureless light—a miracle spreading, bathing all, the fulfilled noon, the coming eve, delicious, the welcome night and the stars over my city shining on, enveloping man and land, unquote. Shall we not awake ... awakened to the challenge of our times and bend every effort to achieve so magnificent a result?

I do firmly believe that the people of this country who have done so much to write the history of the world have the vision, the wisdom, and the daring to strive so that what is good shines over the cities and the villages of that world, enveloping man and land. Once you set out on this road, no one will need to be encouraged to follow. Surely, the order of the day is: Forward, march. I thank you. [applause]

South African Press Review for 6 Oct

MB0610123194

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Investors Fearful—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 5 October in its page 6 editorial refers to President Mandela's visit to the United States and notes his commitment to a free market economy, "something totally contrary to the socialist policies of the ANC in the past." There is "no doubt" that Mandela has "brought about an amazing transition, and conditions for investment, while not perhaps ideal, are certainly encouraging. The trouble is that we are part of Africa—and many investors are fearful of South Africa descending into the same state of turmoil they have seen to the north of us."

THE STAR

Alarm Bells Over ANC Attitude Toward Media—Stanley Uys writes in an article on page 12 of Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 6 October that Raymond Louw, former editor of the RAND DAILY MAIL, says "the warning lights have started flashing as the ANC attacks the media." If the alarm bells are ringing in South Africa now, "it will not be long before they start to ring outside the country, particularly in the ears of the investors." Uys believes most South African newspapers "have come to terms, not even grudgingly, with liberation," and are "not challenging" the ANC election victory. But they are challenging "the gravy train, nepotism, secrecy, corruption, incompetence, and the rest." Finally, the lesson of democracy is that "governments and the media just have to muddle along together. That's life."

BUSINESS DAY

Government's Assertive Attitude on Aid—"U.S. President Bill Clinton's smotheringly effusive comments to and about Mandela on the White House lawn on Tuesday were assuredly part of his efforts to rescue his own standing domestically," declares a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 6 October. However, some of the "more critical captains of industry" present at Monday night's National Foreign Trade Council dinner in New York "have suggested that Mandela may have missed the mark in what was possibly the most important event of his U.S. tour. Calling for foreign investment in South Africa in order to help build and defend democracy is not what some members of the audience wanted to hear." Also, "suggesting that the future is in the balance may have had the effect of scaring rather than inspiring prospective investors." Minister Without Portfolio Jay Naidoo is "undertaking a similar balancing act with foreign donors, some of whom appear to have looked askance at government's insistence that the strings that are conventionally attached to aid be negotiable." BUSINESS DAY finds Naidoo's "assertive attitude" "satisfying also insofar as it demonstrates that, ultimately, development in South Africa is dependent primarily on sensible economic policies rather than on handouts."

CITY PRESS

'Jungle Justice'—Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 2 October in a page 14 editorial comments on the

Sharpeville incident where a number of girls on a school outing were dragged out of a bus and raped, and the "jungle justice" that followed. "Some alleged perpetrators of this atrocity were rounded up and shot gangland-style." "Under no circumstances can this, our new post-apartheid nation, allow jungle justice to be the order of the day. Everything—including the Reconstruction and Development Programme—will succeed or fail on the basis of how we handle the rule of law."

South African Press Review for 7 Oct

MB0710112694

[Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY

Economic, Environmental Goals—Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 7 October in a page 12 editorial says the idea of a balance being struck between development aims and environmental concerns is not a new one, "but approaches towards achieving the objective are becoming increasingly focused and sophisticated." **BUSINESS DAY** notes that researchers compiling recommendations for the ANC alliance have "emphasised the need to talk the language of economists in order to get their attention." Similarly a discussion document from the Environmental Affairs Department has "put the case for a market-based system to reconcile economic and environmental goals."

Police Begin To Win Credibility With Public—A second editorial on the same page notes that "criminal violence has replaced political violence as a major blight on South African society, and it is encouraging that government is facing up to it." The new South African Police Service is "working hard" to establish credibility with the public, "and it may be winning." Although policemen are still being attacked and killed "at an unacceptable rate," "opinion seems to be turning against the perpetrators."

SOWETAN

'Specificity' of Clinton's Aid Promises Welcome—Although Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 7 October in a page 12 editorial is "wary" of U.S. President Clinton's promise to help President Mandela, "this is the first time that such promises have been given the prominence and specificity as in Washington this week. Apart from his evangelical assertion that he would 'walk every mile' with our president, Clinton is obviously keen to gain as much domestic political mileage from the visit of a man who has become the ultimate symbol of democracy." Nevertheless, "the Americans are promising to help in specific areas: help they must not be allowed to renege on."

NEW NATION

'Paralysis' in Defense Ministry—Johannesburg **NEW NATION** in English on 7 October in a page 8 editorial fails to understand why the Defense Ministry has "not

acted decisively" to address the grievances of former ANC Spear of the Nation (MK) cadres integrating into the South African National Defense Force, SANDF. "What is worrying is the growing perception among former MK soldiers now in the SANDF, that the ministry is either powerless or simply reluctant to act." "Unless the defence ministry shows determination to assert the power mandated to it by the electorate, it risks being severely discredited." The "lack of action" against Armaments Corporation of South Africa, Armscor, bosses who ventured into an embarrassing arms deal is "yet another example illustrating the obvious paralysis in the defence ministry."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

Call for Restructuring of Armscor—"Once a pariah unanswerable to world opinion, South Africa must now be sensitive to its role in international conflicts—its arms industry has the power to damage its world standing," declares the page 30 editorial in Johannesburg **WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN** in English for 7-13 October. "One can reasonably ask whether the board of Armscor, and other top officials steeped in 'total onslaught' culture, should continue to bear the awesome responsibility of regulating South Africa's arms industry." The editorial believes Defense Minister Modise should undertake the "long-overdue restructuring" of the organization.

BEELD

Rulers Must Set Example on Salaries—"It is clear that references to the so-called gravy train are hurting the government," says an editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg **BEELD** in Afrikaans on 5 October. This hurt will "get worse and become a much greater embarrassment" to the government as it becomes more clear to the masses that the sky-high promises that were made to them are "simply not attainable." **BEELD** believes "the rulers must set the example" in any belt-tightening operation. "Only when they do it—personally, in the civil service in general, as well as all their expensive advisers—can it be expected, in all fairness, that their subjects do the same."

Transparency in Appointments A Step Closer—A second editorial on the same page of **BEELD** says: "The quizzing of candidate judges for the Constitutional Court brings the ideal of transparency in government an important step closer." **BEELD** would like to see "the process expanded to include appointments in all important posts in the civil service, the parastatals, and public life."

State To Pay Personnel Agencies To Recruit Public Servants

MB0610145194 Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English 6 Oct 94 p 1

[Report by David Greybe]

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[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town—Private personnel agencies are to be recruited, at an estimated cost of more than R25m [million rands], to help government fill the 11,000 affirmative action posts in the public service. The Public Service Commission said 22 personnel agencies had tendered for the job by last Thursday's closing date.

The commission said the private sector was being involved "to lend credibility to the selection process, enhance transparency, and give assistance to departments in the selection process." Although guidelines for filling vacancies existed, "this is the first time in the public service's history that posts have been advertised with the main objective of promoting its representativity."

No political guidelines would be given to the personnel agencies, the commission said, adding that the Cabinet had not been approached formally on the matter. A State Tender Board source said the scale of the job and the limited size of personnel agencies meant at least eight agencies were expected to be appointed. They would help with only about 8,000 of the 11,000 vacancies, mainly between the levels of assistant-director and director-general. About 1.3-million applications had been received for the posts.

The source said officials from the Public Service Commission and the Tender Board had drawn up a recommended short list of the eight companies which submitted the lowest tenders. The 22 tenders ranged from R12m to an "unacceptable" R470m. The final cost, based on the tenders of the eight companies short-listed, was estimated to be between R25m and R30m.

The board was waiting for written confirmation from the commission before awarding the tenders. However, the commission apparently wanted to reconsider the short list, as it had told the board that it wanted to look again at all 22 tenders, he said. Commission spokesman Corrie Smit denied it was rethinking the short list. "There are a lot of ideas on the table."

The board source said that the eight agencies short-listed could assist with only 6,000 vacancies. About 3,000 of the remaining mostly junior posts would be filled by departments using agreed guidelines. The shortfall of 2,000 jobs was to be put out of tender but there was some doubt about this after the commission indicated it intended reconsidering the overall plan.

The commission said the guidelines the appointed agencies would use were contained in the Constitution, the Public Service Act, and the public service staff code. The process for filling the posts and aspects of mutual interest had been cleared with the public service unions.

Government-Opposition Military Clashes Continue

FAPLA Commander Killed in Kuito

MB0510140094 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese* 1200 GMT 5 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] troops of Eduardo dos Santos are also involved in an offensive in Bie [Kuito] and they plan to expand their defensive cordon. However, the glorious, patriotic, and revolutionary Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] troops went on defensive and offensive operations on 2 October and they inflicted another serious blow to the FAPLA troops in that city. Marcolino Benguela, our reporter in the area, reports that Colonel Joao Martins, commander of the FAPLA Light Infantry Brigade in (Cunge), and another four soldiers were killed. All that happened when Joao Martins tried to expand the FAPLA defensive cordon around (Cunge).

UNITA Attacks Cuanza Sul, Lunda Norte

MB0610114394 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese* 1900 GMT 5 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] over the past 24 hours, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] guerrillas attacked several positions held by government forces in (Sanzolo), 76 km from Gabela, Cuanza Sul Province. Sources close to the Central Military Front's Operational Command, which includes Benguela, Huambo, Bie, and Cuanza Sul Provinces, UNITA also attacked (Bambo) village in Caimbambo, though no human or material losses were reported. The sources added that on 3 October, UNITA suffered seven killed, and lost three AKM's when FAA reacted to an attack on a convoy moving on the Ganda-Cubal road. The source warned that violent retaliatory action will be taken to thwart the guerrillas' plans to storm new positions.

On 5 October, UNITA raided FAA positions 10 km from the city of Saurimo. Brigadier Katueza, chief of staff of the Eastern Military Front, says government forces reacted swiftly.

[Begin Katueza recording] UNITA used mortars and infantry weapons to attack our forces at approximately 1100 [1000 GMT]. FAA reacted swiftly, killing 17 UNITA troops, and capturing 23 arms, and large quantities of ammunition. [end recording]

Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports say fierce clashes have taken place between FAA and UNITA troops in the mining town of Luo, 75 km south of the city of Saurimo. This confirms Eastern Military Front reports about renewed UNITA military attacks in the region.

'Fierce' Clashes in Huila

MB0610092094 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese* 0600 GMT 6 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Troops of the Jose Eduardo dos Santos' organization have been attacking Kuvango,

Huila Province, since 3 October. The Operational Command of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] in the region says fierce clashes have taken place 7 km from Kuvango. The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] offensive is backed by the air force which has been mercilessly dropping napalm and phosphorous bombs over civilian targets. Several dozens of civilians have already been killed in the air raids. The MPLA-PT has deployed Cutato's 1st and 2d Tactical Groups, and the 6th Group stationed at Jamba Catruca. The clashes reached abnormal proportions on 5 October when FALA forces repelled the 6th Group up to 6 km from Kuvango.

Renamo Leader Dhlakama Gives Campaign Speeches

Addresses Chinde Residents in Quelimane

MB0510161994 *Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese* 1800 GMT 4 Oct 94

[Italicized passages in Sena dialect]

[FBIS Translated Text] Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader and Joaquim Chissano's principal adversary in the upcoming presidential elections, is currently touring Nampula Province.

The Renamo leader made a lengthy tour of Zambezia Province last week. In his speeches, Dhlakama focused on two principal themes: First, he called on people to affirm their regional or local values and, second, he talked about the need for new clothes to replace what he described as patched trousers, by which he meant the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party. We have received the following report from Chinde District:

[Begin Dhlakama recording] You know only too well what Frelimo is all about. Enough! We have had enough of dictatorship! It is enough now! It is your turn now! Do you hear me? [crowd replies: "We do!"]

It is your turn now! Do you hear me? [crowd replies: "We do!"] Communism is now over. We are tired. We are tired.

We also want change, don't we? When you wear a pair of trousers for 20, 30 years, don't you feel like changing? [crowd replies: "We do!"] Then why should we continue to wear the same patched trousers—a patch here and a patch there. Enough! Enough! What about faces? Do we want to see new faces? [crowd replies: "We do!"] That is right!

We know who [Transportation and Telecommunications Minister Armando] Guebuza is. We know him well. We know who [Assembly Chairman] Marcelino dos Santos is. We know who [Labor Minister Teodato] Hunguana is. We know who Matsinha [Frelimo's Electoral Office head] is. We know who [Foreign Minister Pascoal Manuel] Mocumbi is. Even if they come here with new speeches and so on and so forth, and T-shirts. Enough! Enough! [applause]

Do you hear me? [crowd replies: We do!] You should not be deceived. People will come here and say: Vote for me. I am a good man now. I have changed. Why has he decided to change today?

I want to know. Have you registered as voters? Those who have registered as voters, raise your hands. Very good. Thank you, very much. When the day comes, 27 and 28 October, look carefully. You should not make mistake. Just look carefully. See here? He is smiling. Look at him. Look at him. Look at him carefully. Now, Renamo Party's symbol is the guinea fowl. You know what a guinea fowl is, don't you? It is a beautiful bird. This is the Renamo Party's symbol. You should not make mistake. You should not make mistake.

There are many parties with different symbols. There are many parties. Frelimo Party's symbol is corn. Do you know Frelimo's symbol? Frelimo's symbol is corn, a hoe, and a drum. So, do not get confused. To identify Renamo, you only need to look for this bird. That is all. Can you see it? [end recording]

Addresses Rally in Mopeia

MB0610090394 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 5 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], has been strengthening his electoral campaign discourse, presenting at the mass rallies the reasons which led to the war against the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] government. In a mass rally he addressed in Mopeia District, Zambezia Province, Afonso Dhlakama mentioned reeducation camps, travel permits, and Frelimo's refusal to adopt multipartyism, as the causes of war, which lasted 16 years with more than 1 million dead.

[Begin Dhlakama recording] Long live democracy! [crowd: "Long live"] Long live Mopeia residents! [crowd: Long live!] Long live Zambezia population! [crowd: "Long live!"] Victory is certain. [Crowd: "It is!"] Many of you fought as guerrillas for the liberation of Mozambique, many of you here belonged to Frelimo. As soon as Frelimo came into power it rejected democracy in 1975, saying clearly that there is democracy, there is no freedom, there is no justice. Whoever resisted was beheaded. Many people were taken to reeducation camps in Niassa and Cabo Delgado Provinces. Men, children, and women were killed, and buried alive. Many people are witnesses to that, including myself since at that time I belonged to Frelimo. I abandoned Frelimo in 1977, so I know them very well. [applause] It was Frelimo that contributed to war in the country. Had Frelimo accepted democracy, freedom, justice, and the wellbeing of the population in 1975 there would have been no war. The war was the only and last resort, after countless attempts to convince Frelimo to change, whose response was execution. To go to the bush was the last resort after we saw that nothing could be achieved with Frelimo. So we had to start fighting. Now you have the

right to vote freely and choose your leaders, be it Chissano, Dhlakama, Ripua, Reis, Maximo Dias, and so on [Dhlakama continues in vernacular]. [end recording]

The Renamo presidential candidate once again affirmed in his address to Nacala residents that he is confident of victory. Our correspondent Armindo Chavane who is accompanying the Renamo leader's tour reports: [passage omitted]

In today's mass rally in Nacala, the Renamo leader addressed residents which filled the soccer field. He once again asked the Macua tribe to vote as one man. In his speech he said Frelimo was never supported by these people. In his aimless message he was not able to hold the attention of the more than 25,000 people who attended the rally. Many of them started leaving the venue of the meeting. Dhlakama said everything that happened was the fault of communism, adding that Frelimo's promises are false. He said that the excuse of war cannot justify everything. He added that Frelimo promised to do better now that the peace has been established in the country, it will be like the boers, who forced the South African citizens to build cities which they are not able to live in.

Presidential Candidates Continue Campaigning

MB0610100794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Oct 94

[From the "Election '94 Diary"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Afonso Dhlakama, presidential candidate for the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], is still in Nampula. Our correspondent Faustino Igreja reports from Nampula:

[Begin Faustino recording] The Renamo president said in Monapo District, Nampula Province, that should he win the October elections, he will continue working with the current policemen and State Information and Security Service, SISE, members. He assured that once he attains power he will maintain the police and no policemen will be expelled for having worked for the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] regime. Dhlakama was replying to accusations leveled by the population that police in Monapo are working badly, perpetrating a number of irregularities. The Renamo leader said the blame should not be put on the policemen, but their poor training and bad working and living conditions. He promised to promote police professional training courses should he win the elections.

In his electoral speech, Dhlakama conquered the Monapo audience's hearts when he reminded them of the past, saying that Frelimo had introduced travel permits. He added: Dhlakama has abolished them. The population applauded and visibly happy, shouted, viva Dhlakama. Resorting to the past, one of the political weapons he uses to convince the voters to vote for him in the 27-28 October elections, Dhlakama spoke about reeducation camps, Operation Production, communal

villages, and collective farms as some of the examples of Frelimo's mismanagement in the past 19 years. Upon mentioning this, Dhlakama was once again applauded by the residents of Monapo, a district which registered about 112,000 voters. As a way to conquer more votes Dhlakama later on mentioned cyclone Nadia which affected Nampula Province early this year, and accused Frelimo of having diverted aid granted by the international community to the victims.

After Monapo, the Renamo presidential candidate stopped over in the city of Nacala. Dhlakama addressed the election mass rally attended by more than 10,000 [figure as heard] people until about 1800 [1600 GMT] as the soccer field was packed. He asked the Nacala Harbor residents to vote for Dhlakama and Renamo in the October elections, saying that Frelimo is outdated. The population applauded and once more accused the police of malfunctioning. The Renamo candidate said that civil servants, regardless of the party they support, will not suffer reprisals as the Frelimo government did in the past toward civil servants of the colonial state apparatus. The Renamo leader was also scheduled to leave for the Isle of

Mozambique and Mussoril in his electoral campaign today, but postponed his visit for tomorrow. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Joaquim Chissano, one of the main candidates for the presidential elections, condemned incitement to violence during the electoral campaign, and appealed to leaders of political parties to control themselves in the case of incidents caused by supposedly excited voters.

[Begin Chissano recording] The appeal I have just made for calm includes everyone. If I were out of the electoral process I would have done the same right away, since at times we feel that we have been provoked beyond limits, and we become extremely angry—I believe that is what happened with Mr. Dhlakama—I understand his reaction if he was provoked excessively. Well, in brief, we have to make efforts to maintain peace. So the provocations should not be taken in such a way that we reach the extremes with attitudes like this of threatening to paralyze the country or return to war. [end recording]

Ghana

Foreign Minister Asamoah Addresses UN Assembly

AB0610105894 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 6 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah, has called on the international community to support countries like Ghana and regional organizations to defend the ideals of the UN. Dr. Asamoah was addressing the 49th regular session of the UN General Assembly in New York, yesterday. He spoke about Ghana's efforts to proceed with the peace process in Liberia, which led to the recent meeting of the country's warring factions at Akosombo. Dr. Asamoah said Ghana is aware of attempts to undermine her latest effort to resolve the Liberian crisis. However, he said with persistence, patience, firmness, and transparency Ghana could make significant progress in the coming year. He declared: What we ask of the Liberians is sincerity and a spirit of compromise. According to Dr. Asamoah, regional organizations in small states such as Ghana are being increasingly called upon to bear the burden of securing a peaceful world, which is far above their means. He said in such situations success depends largely on support from more endowed members of the international community either through the UN or on a direct bilateral basis.

He said in Liberia, for instance, Ghana and a few other ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] countries are suffering under the burden of helping Liberians to maintain their nation. And, in Rwanda, in the heat of battle, Ghana and Canada were left alone to deal with the horror situation without adequate material support. Dr. Asamoah pledged that Ghana will continue to discharge her duties if adequate material support could be forthcoming from the international community, particularly, the wealthy ones. Touching on ECOWAS, Dr. Asamoah said with the assumption of the chairmanship of the organization by President J.J. Rawlings, Ghana is directly faced with the ambitions, rivalries, prejudices, misconceptions, lack of common purpose—even within the ECOWAS itself—and misrepresentations that have made the solution of its problem elusive.

Referring to external debts, Dr. Asamoah said the vast majority of lower income countries which owed debts totalling \$1.3 trillion are in sub-Saharan Africa. He said the scale of Africa's debt and the effect it has produced in her economies require action by the international community. On the United Nations itself, Dr. Asamoah called for its restructuring. He said the increased responsibilities in peacekeeping, expansion of the organization, and the demise of the Soviet Union as a super power have highlighted the need for such reorganization.

Liberia

State Council Dismisses AFL Chief Bowen, Associates

AB0410163094 Paris AFP in French 1104 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Monrovia, 4 Oct (AFP)—The Liberian State Council, the transitional presidency, has dismissed General Hezekiah Bowen, chief of staff of the Liberian Armed Forces [AFL], and announced the replacement of several of his associates involved in the 15 September coup attempt.

In a communique carried by the national radio in Monrovia today, the council appointed Gen. Philip Kamah, former deputy chief of staff, as commander of the AFL. His deputy will be General Cliff Martel.

"This decision is in response to the urgent need to restructure the national Army and to raise its standard, namely in the light of the recent events affecting national security and the peace process," the council explained.

The radio disclosed that two generals, Moses Wright and Willie Dennis, were arrested in connection with the investigations on the 15 September occupation of the seat of government in Monrovia by about 100 AFL dissidents led by Charles Julue, a retired general.

Gen. Wright was replaced as AFL general commander by Gen. Daniel Gboveh, who will be seconded by Gen. Daniel Moore. Gen. Henry Jah succeeds Gen. Dennis as commander of the Presidential Guard battalion. The last beneficiary of this purge within the military hierarchy is Colonel Emmanuel Twegbe who replaces Col. Arthur Dennis as deputy commander in the Defense Ministry.

State Council Chairman Comments

AB0410214594 Paris AFP in English 2035 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Abidjan, Oct 4 (AFP) - A decision to replace the chief of staff of a Liberian faction now regarded as the national army was blamed Tuesday on the warlord's failure to assist the Defence Ministry during a recent attempted coup.

Speaking in Abidjan en route to the United Nations in New York, David Kpomakpor, the chairman of the war-torn country's collective presidency, defended the dismissal of General Hezekiah Bowen.

"Instead of contacting the commander in chief—the Minister of Defence—he took his family to safety and never said anything to the government or made any attempt to foil the attempted coup," Kpomakpor said.

Bowen was replaced Tuesday [4 October] as the commander of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), the remnants of the former presidential guard of the late president Samuel Doe.

Blaming the 15 September coup attempt on "a handful of the AFL," Kpomakpor added: "We have observed he

seemed to be interested in politics rather than military affairs. So we want to give him the opportunity to go out there and see if he can sell himself to the voters."

Three days prior to the coup attempt led by retired General Charles Julue, Bowen signed an unpopular peace accord in Akosombo, Ghana, which called for the replacement of the current council of state, set up in March under an earlier accord.

Kpomakpor said that when he reached New York he would be urging the United Nations not to turn its back on Liberia.

The chairman is accompanied by a five-strong party, including Minister of Foreign Affairs Dorothy Musuleng-Cooper and Minister of Information Joe Mulbah. During the stop the chairman met Ivorian Defence Minister Leon Konan Koffi.

The Liberian conflict broke out in December 1989 as a rebellion by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) against the regime of Doe, who was tortured to death by NPFL dissidents nine months later in Monrovia.

In the early months of the war the AFL carried out serious atrocities, massacring several hundred people. At that time it was mainly composed of members of the Krahn ethnic group to which Doe belonged.

The replacement of Bowen is one of several changes aimed at reducing the continuing strong influence of Krahns within the organisation.

Cabinet Holds First Meeting After Abortive Coup

AB0710115994 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 7 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The cabinet of the LNTG [Liberian National Transitional Government] yesterday met at the Executive Mansion in Monrovia for the first time since the recent abortive coup led by Charles Julue. LBS [Liberia Broadcasting System] director general, J. Rufus Kaine, who attended yesterday's cabinet meeting, informed LBS news that the cabinet reviewed recent development affecting the peace process in Liberia.

Mr. Kaine recalled that among the major issues discussed by the cabinet were the peace initiatives being taken by ECOWAS [Economic Community of West Africa States] chairman and president of Ghana, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings; the 15 September foiled coup attempt, the recent Supreme Court decision affecting the status of ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group] [words indistinct], the national conference, the restructuring of the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia], and the general security situation in the country.

Mr. Kaine further informed LBS news that details on yesterday's cabinet deliberations and decisions taken

will be reflected in an Executive Mansion statement to be aired today on the station.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kaine has quoted the cabinet as calling on all Liberians and resident aliens to remain calm but vigilant, and to cooperate fully with ECOMOG and the national security forces to preserve security and ensure law and order at all times.

Bong County Citizens Appeal for Help To End 'Carnage'

AB0510123994 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 5 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Citizens of Bong County are appealing to the international community to help quell the carnage that is currently going on in their county. The citizens, in a press statement issued yesterday, are also calling on the warring factions to immediately cease all hostilities for the sake of humanity and the good of the nation and to agree to be disarmed.

The statement, read by a senior citizen of the county, Mr. Joseph Konomeah, appealed to President Jerry Rawlings of Ghana and chairman of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] to immediately call a meeting of all the warring factions with the view of curbing the continuous atrocities against the civilian population. The Bong County citizens are urging the United Nations and other humanitarian organizations to do all they can to provide relief aid to the newly displaced people of the war, especially those in Kakata and Firestone, and to prevail on the warring factions to establish a peace corridor to safeguard the lives of those fleeing the war. They are also appealing to ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] to prevail on the leaders of the various factions to stop this unwarranted state of affairs and agree to be disarmed. Meanwhile, the citizens will be meeting on 9 October to discuss the plight of their people.

Radio on Bowen's Removal; ULIMO Supports Akosombo

AB0410234094 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 4 Oct 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Things seem to be going from bad to worse for the commander of the Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL], General Hezekiah Bowen. In the middle of last month, dissident members of the AFL staged an abortive coup, and although he was not connected with it, Gen. Bowen has also been criticized for signing the Akosombo Peace Agreement with other Liberian faction leaders. Under the accord, the general was supposed to head a new council of state, replacing the one chaired by David Kpomakpor, but instead the general and six of his AFL colleagues have been sacked, as Nyenati Allison reports in this telex from Monrovia:

Council Chairman David Kpomakpor said in a statement here that the Council had taken the decision to sack Bowen based on the urgent need to restructure and upgrade the national army. Lieutenant General Philip Kamah, until now deputy chief of staff, has been named to replace Bowen. Brigadier General Daniel Gboveh takes the post of commanding general of the AFL, replacing Moses Wright, who is being investigated for his role in last month's foiled coup attempt led by General Charles Julue. The changes come in the wake of a deepening row between the transitional government and Bowen following his signing of the Akosombo Peace Accord with two of Liberia's rebel factions to form a new transitional council with himself as a member.

Meanwhile, another faction has broken away from the Coalition Forces opposed to NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] Leader Charles Taylor. The coalition, in an address to the just-ended national conference, had condemned the Akosombo Accord, describing it as a recipe for disaster, but now Roosevelt Johnson's faction of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], which was part of the coalition, has said in a statement that it supports the Akosombo Accord as the best framework for peace in Liberia, adding: We are not party to the statement by the coalition at the national conference.

Niger

Ousmane Confirms Prime Minister's Appointment

AB0510150894 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 0545 GMT 5 Oct 94

[Address by President Mahamane Ousmane on 4 October; place not given—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Fellow Niger citizens and dear countrymen: On 26 September, I announced the appointment of Mr. Souley Abdoulaye as prime minister and the rapid formation of the second government of the Third Republic. Following extensive consultation with the political class and the civil society, I have great pleasure in informing you tonight that the composition of the new, competent, and compact ministerial team will be announced to you within 24 hours.

This team, composed essentially of personalities that you already know, will be tasked with dealing with the country's immediate and urgent problems which it cannot, under the present circumstances, postpone. They include the harm done to our people by the floods, the distribution of food aid in our villages, making progress in the discussions with labor organizations, the voting of the 1995 budget, the continuation of dialogue with international economic and financial institutions, and so on.

This government will not be as broad-based as I would have wished because, as you know, the National Movement of the Development Society-Nassara, the Democratic Niger Union-Sawaba, and the Union of Progressive Patriots and Democrats have hitherto declined the

offer I made to them to participate in the new government. There will, therefore, not be an automatic majority at the National Assembly. I wish it could have been otherwise. However, it is true that developments in our country have been so rapid, and the assessment of new realities calls for reflection and the placing of things in their proper context.

However, I—who under our Constitution to which everybody is subjected have been the symbol of national unity since 27 March 1993—am compelled, under Article 37 of the Constitution, to ensure the regular functioning of public authority and the continuity of the state. I therefore, call on all Niger citizens, and more particularly—obviously—on all leaders of political parties, whatever their leanings, to help the new prime minister in his difficult task, which consists in helping our people out, providing the state with the necessary material resources, and obtaining (?the necessary) aid from our international partners without which, unfortunately, our country cannot be redressed.

Fellow Niger citizens, you have entrusted me with your confidence and I would like to renew my own confidence in you, because I know that you will give your support to Mr. Souley Abdoulaye who will need it very much. You are thus assured of the permanence of our institutions, the redress of the state, and the well-being of all our countrymen, particularly the hardest hit among them.

Long live the Republic. Long live Niger. Long Live [word indistinct].

Opposition Rejects Proposal for Union Government

AB0410182594 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Summary] "The political crisis that ensued from the withdrawal of the Niger Party for Democracy and Socialism-Tareya from the Alliance of Forces of Change [AFC] and the resignation of Mr. Mahamadou Issoufou from the post of prime minister was at the center of extensive consultations between the president of the Republic and the entire Niger political class today. During these talks with the president of the Republic, the opposition leaders reaffirmed their refusal to participate in a national union government." They made their position clear in a "statement after the meeting."

Opposition spokesman says: "We confirm that we do not have the intention to enter into any national union government as it would be, in fact, contributing toward burying the democracy which we would like to install in the country. The AFC is a group of nine political parties. This group enabled the head of government to obtain a parliamentary majority."

Asked whether one can finally say that there has been no significant change in the opposition parliamentary group's stand, he says: "Yes of course, there has been no

change, we are categorical. We said we will not participate in the government that the head of state is proposing to us. We said we constitute the majority today. It is our duty to respect the institutions of the country; one cannot kick at Niger's Constitution. We are entrusted with the mission of forming a government. We are searching for an alternating system of governance.

The spokesman further says: "All we are searching for is the strict implementation of the country's priorities," adding, "we discussed cohabitation; we are waiting for the head of state to render account to the Niger nation because the factors have changed. Comrade Andre said a while ago that the majority has changed sides, so our institutions must be respected. We are in democracy."

Asked whether it is necessary to dissolve parliament simply because the majority has changed sides, he says: "It is quite normal for the majority to change sides; we are in a democracy; this is quite normal otherwise we would be under a regime of exception. The spokesman continues: "Let's first pay staff salaries; let's consolidate the existence of the state. A state that does not pay salaries is not a state. Let's pay the salaries of state employees; let's restore security in this country; let's organize the local elections." "These are the urgent issues at hand. The hospitals and schools are waiting for the least gesture from us to move ahead. These are the major assignments and not the decision to dissolve parliament; why, why should parliament be dissolved?"

Nigeria

Kaduna Appeal Court Fails To Rule on Bail for Abiola

AB0610224594 Paris AFP in English 2158 GMT 6 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kaduna, Nigeria, 6 Oct (AFP)—The Federal Court of Appeal in this northern Nigerian town Thursday [6 October] failed to rule on an appeal for bail by Chief Moshood Abiola, principal opposition figure, an AFP correspondent at the court said.

Abiola has been in detention since June 23 after declaring himself president on the basis of the June 12 presidential election which he is widely believed to have won. That election was later voided by the military.

The Federal High Court in Abuja had earlier refused to grant Abiola bail because the application for it was made orally by his lawyers.

In his ruling Thursday, the presiding judge at the Federal Court of appeal, Umaru Abdullahi, assisted by two other judges, said the court would decide on the appeal for bail at a later date.

The government solicitor-general, Tochukwu Onwugbufo, had urged the court to dismiss the appeal, because Abiola had earlier rejected bail granted to him by Abuja Federal High Court. The millionaire politician had

turned down the bail offer because it would have prevented him from addressing public meetings till the trial resumed. Abiola would also have to pledge not to undermine the peace of the country and not to leave Nigeria.

Abiola's trial on charges of treason at the Abuja court was officially suspended on September 21, at the request of the politician's lawyers, pending the determination of his application for appeal for bail at the higher court in Kaduna. The trial of Abiola at the Abuja court was Tuesday adjourned sine die by the trial judge, Chris Senlong, for this same reason.

Abiola Turns Down Conditional Release Proposal

AB0710133994 Paris AFP in English 1115 GMT 07 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Lagos, Oct 7 (AFP)—Nigerian opposition leader Moshood Abiola, currently on trial for treason, has turned down a proposal that he walk out of prison in exchange for dropping his claim to the presidency, press reports said Friday.

"I'd rather die in prison rather than renounce June 12," the ailing politician was quoted as saying in reference to the date of last year's presidential poll he is presumed to have won before the military annulled the vote.

Chief Abiola's leading defence lawyer, G.O.K. Ajayi, told the independent Vanguard and Tribune newspapers that the millionaire press tycoon made the statement when he was visited in his cell in the federal capital Abuja by members of the Nigerian Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs (NSCIA).

Abiola is vice-president of the NSCIA, whose senior members met behind closed doors at Kaduna in northern Nigeria on Monday to discuss his case at the behest of the country's top Moslem leader, Ibrahim Sasuki, the Sultan of Sokoto.

The NSCIA decided to send a delegation to mediate with junta leader General Sani Abacha, who has resisted pressure from pro-democracy campaigners and striking workers to stand down and hand over to Abiola.

In his Yoruba language, Abiola told the NSCIA team that "death is better than disgrace", the press said. He was detained and charged on June 23 after he publicly declared himself head of state and armed forces chief on the eve of the first anniversary of the election. [passage omitted]

Update on Fuel Situation in Plateau, Kano States

AB0410160994 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 4 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Many petrol filling stations in Jos, the Plateau State capital, have adjusted the fuel pump head prices to 50 naira per liter. A report says that despite the increase, transport fares have remained normal on most routes within the state capital. A Radio Nigeria correspondent in Jos reports that transportation

was held up for some hours earlier yesterday following a disagreement of the taxi drivers on whether or not to increase fares. The drivers later resolved the matter by maintaining the existing rate of 5 naira per drop.

Fuel prices in many other parts of the country have similarly been increased. In Kano State, some oil companies yesterday rejected their allocations at the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation] depot in Kano. As a result, majority of the filling stations were without fuel. Those that served petroleum products at the weekend ceased operations as news of a possible increase in fuel price reached the state. An official of the state task force on fuel distribution said although some filling stations had started adjusting their meters, there had not been any official directive from the NNPC on the controversial 50 naira producer price. A Radio Nigeria correspondent reports that commercial transport operators have increased fares.

Paper Says 12 Jun Election Annulment Internal Affair

AB0410122694 Lagos *NEW NIGERIAN* in English
22 Sep 94 p 1

[Editorial: "CIA and the Confab"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The revelation by Mazi S.G. Ikoku, a veteran politician and nationalist, of a disturbing plot by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to disrupt the ongoing Constitutional Conference should not be taken lightly. Informed Nigerians, especially the leaders of the present Federal Military Government, have always suspected—and with good reasons—the dirty hands of the CIA in the series of anti-Nigerian

campaigns being unleashed to destabilise our nation under the bogey of pro-democracy activities. The agenda as unfolded by the CIA backed Nigerian 'democratic' organisations like the CD [Campaign for Democracy], Kokori's wing of NUPENG [National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers] and of course NADECO [National Democratic Coalition], is to actualise the expired mandate purportedly given to Chief M.K.O. Abiola in [the] controversial 12 June polls.

As we have consistently argued in previous editorials on America's intolerable imprudence, the U.S. Government, through the notorious CIA operatives, has so injured our sensitivities and assaulted our sovereign right to govern ourselves that many compatriots wonder whether we were still a colony. For the avoidance of doubt, the issue of 12 June election, its annulment or validation is entirely the internal affair of Nigerians.

While urging the federal authorities to quickly but carefully investigate the Ikoku allegations, we reiterate our appeal to the Constitutional Conference to shun the temptation of toying with the future of Nigeria. The conferees should never allow the CIA and its national and international agents/agencies to succeed in annulling the tremendous gains made so far by the conference. The CIA cannot succeed if the conferees resolve to preserve the interest and integrity of Nigeria.

But if there is one thing more damning than the alleged CIA plot, it is the thought that several so-called enlightened Nigerians are, wittingly or unwittingly, used as the fuel of the destabilisation machine. The government will do well to screen many of the country's professional leaders and erratic intellectuals if it hopes to weaken the CIA conspiracies. The Rawlings' experience may be relevant here.

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